

CITY OF SALISBURY

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for
1958

TO THE MAYOR ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and details of Public Health Work in the City during the year 1958. The Report of your Senior Public Health Inspector is incorporated

I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation of the staff of the Public Health Department and of my colleagues in other Departments of the Council.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

E.M. WRIGHT

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1959.





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GENERAL STATISTICS

				Total	Male	Female
BIRTHS, Live -	Legitimate	572	294	278
	Illegitimate	..	..	37	21	16
	All births	..	..	609	315	294
Total Birth Rate per 1,000 population				..	17.73	
Area comparability factor				..	0.98	
Adjusted Birth Rate				..	17.37	

Birth Rates per 1,000 population (not adjusted):-

1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.46
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.40
1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.87
1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.44
1953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.75
Average 1953 - 1957				..	..	..	..	..	15.58

			Total	Male	Female		
BIRTHS.	Still - Legitimate	..	..	..	4	3	1
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	-	-	-
	All births	4	3	1
Total Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population ..						0.12	

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
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Total Death Rate per 1,000 population	14.00
Area comparability factor	0.63
Adjusted Death Rate	8.82

Death Rates per 1,000 population (not adjusted):-

1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.53
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.28
1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.55
1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.39
1953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.22
Average 1953 - 1957				..	..	..	..	..	14.99

Average Death Rate for England and Wales for 1958

11.7

Infantile Death Rate - per 1,000 live births:-

Death Rate of all Infants under one year of age	18.06
Total Deaths (legitimate and illegitimate)	11
Deaths of Legitimate Infants	10
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants	1

Infantile Death Rates:-

1957	14.13
1956	15.27
1955	25.59
1954	17.99
1953	26.37
Average 1953 - 1957	19.87

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CITY OF SALISBURY, 1958 (Corrected)

	Causes of Death	Males	Females
All Causes	257	224	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	-	
3. Syphilitic disease	1	-	
4. Diphtheria	-	-	
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	
8. Measles	-	-	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	1	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	5	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	2	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	6	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	29	14	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	
16. Diabetes	1	2	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	37	26	
18. Coronary disease, angina	43	14	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	3	
20. Other heart disease	40	66	
21. Other circulatory disease	6	17	
22. Influenza	2	1	
23. Pneumonia	7	10	
24. Bronchitis	11	9	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	5	1	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	

Causes of Death (cont'd.) Males Females

27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	2	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	6	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	..	..	4	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	23	31
33. Motor vehicles accidents	..	..	3	-
34. All other accidents	..	..	4	5
35. Suicide	..	..	..	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	..	..	-	-

The above figures only refer to deaths of residents in Salisbury and to those who died outside Salisbury but whose named residence is in the City. There were 658 deaths registered as occurring in Salisbury; 471 of those deaths occurred in institutions. There were 47 inward transfer deaths (i.e. those of residents of Salisbury who died outside the area), and 224 outward transfer deaths (i.e. those of non-residents who died in the City).

Deaths in institutions in the City were as follows:-

		<u>Residents</u>	<u>Non-Residents</u>
Newbridge Hospital	..	53	52
Salisbury Infirmary	.	69	162
The Old Manor	..	22	36
Meyrick Close	..	34	9
Nursing Homes	..	23	5
Harnwood Hospital	..	2	4
		—	—
		203	268
		—	—

INQUESTS

During the year 1958, 18 inquests were held on deaths which occurred in the City.

Residents Non-Residents

2	2	deaths were due to accidental falls.
1	7	deaths were due to road accidents.
2	-	deaths were due to suicide.
1	1	deaths were due to asphyxia.
1	-	death was due to atelectasis at birth when unattended.
1	-	death was due to drowning.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE OCCURRING
IN THE CITY

Causes of death	Under 1 week	Between 1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 mths.	3 mths. and under 6 mths.	6 mths. and under 9 mths.	9 mths. and under 1 year	Total
Suprarenal haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2

COMMITTEES

The Public Health Committee and its Sub-Committees deal with all public health matters.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE CITY

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1958

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. E.M. Wright, T.D., M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.

The Council House, Bourne Hill, Salisbury. Tel. No. Salisbury 5151

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH*

Dr. I.E. Jameson, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD INSPECTOR

Mr. S. Appleyard, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.I.

DEPUTY SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD INSPECTOR

Mr. L. Weeks, C.S.I.B.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD INSPECTORS

Mr. A.H. Kay, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H.

Mr. H.H. Seddon, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Mr. P. Bradwell, C.S.I.B.

CLERICAL STAFF

Mrs. J. Weeks

Mrs. J. Burden

* Appointment under Section 115 of the Local Government Act, 1933

The following Health Visitors are employed by the Wiltshire County Council for duty in the City:-

Miss P. E. Morris, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.Cert.
Miss N. H. Norman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss E. C. N. Cross, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. A. H. Soilleux, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss J. E. Robson, S.R.N., S.C.M., A.R.S.H., H.V.Cert.

The following School Nurses are also employed by the Wiltshire County Council for duties in the Schools in the City; they carry out their work from the Minor Ailments Clinic, Salisbury General Hospital:-

Mrs. B. A. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. N. M. Dalzell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Salisbury General Hospital, where examinations of specimens connected with infectious disease and examinations of water supplies, milk, ice-cream, food, etc., are regularly carried out.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

Immunisation of children against diphtheria and whooping cough is carried out under arrangements made by the Wiltshire County Council as Local Health Authority under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Immunisation is carried out at maternity and child welfare clinics, at school clinics and at primary and secondary schools, by Medical Officers of the County Council, and, in addition, general medical practitioners in the City immunise a large number of children under arrangements made privately with their parents.

The following are the statistics for 1958:-

Age Group		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total under 15
Primary immunisations completed during 1958	Diphtheria	330	90		31		22	-	473
	Whooping Cough	318	80		25		4	-	427
Reinf. injections administered during 1958	Diphtheria	-	6		131		286	2	425
	Whooping Cough	-	7		117		48	-	172
Total immunised child population at 31st Dec. 1958	Pre 1.1.54	-	-	-			501	1558	2059
	Post 1.1.54	91	379	329	381	353	1712	567	3812

The number of children under 1 year immunised against diphtheria represents 54% of those born during the year, and the number of children under 1 year immunised against whooping cough represents 52% of those born during the year. This compares with figures of 50% for diphtheria immunisation and 48% for whooping cough immunisation in 1957.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Vaccination against smallpox is undertaken by general medical practitioners in the City under arrangements made privately.

The following are the statistics for 1958:-

Age Group	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over
Vaccinations	306	18	12	13	35
Re-vaccinations	-	1	3	29	93

The number of children under 1 year vaccinated against smallpox represents 50% of those born during the year, compared with 51% in 1957.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, which began in 1956, was continued during the year and large numbers of children and expectant mothers in the City were given the necessary injections either at maternity and child welfare centres, school clinics, or schools, by members of the County Council medical staff, and in addition a good deal of this work was also undertaken, under arrangements made through the County Council, by general practitioners in the City.

Towards the end of the year a certain number of children were given a third injection, in the expectation that this would considerably increase the immunity level against the disease. The following are the figures for the work during 1958:-

Number of primary vaccinations undertaken	=	2,813
Number of third injections given	=	186

While these figures are fairly satisfactory, I think that there is not now the keen public interest in the scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis that there was when it first started. There are probably many causes for this; the disease is fortunately comparatively rare, unlike diphtheria in the days before there was mass immunity through immunisation, and for this reason it does not seem to be a very real danger to a large number of parents. Further, there is still in some parents' minds a lingering doubt regarding the safety of the vaccine, especially when this has not been produced and safety tested in this country. This doubt results from memories of unfortunate incidents in the United States, when immunisation was first started there. Lastly, there is, of course, the usual inertia which has to be overcome in any immunisation and vaccination campaign against infectious disease, and up to the present the propaganda necessary to overcome this inertia has not been particularly striking or successful.

Towards the end of the year the Ministry of Health announced that, with increased supplies of vaccine, it would be possible to undertake the vaccination not only of expectant mothers and of children in the age groups 6 months to 15 years, but also for all young adults between the ages of 15 to 25 years.

Vaccination with B.C.G.

A certain number of children who have been exposed to a risk of infection with tuberculosis receive B.C.G. vaccination, under arrangements made by the Wiltshire County Council, at the Chest Clinic, Salisbury General Infirmary.

In addition, the County Council, as Local Health Authority put into force during 1955 a scheme under which children nearing school leaving age should, where advisable, and subject to their parents' consent, be vaccinated against tuberculosis with B.C.G. at schools and school clinics.

The number of children vaccinated with B.C.G. in 1958 was 269.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Homes are visited by the Medical Officer of Health or the Public Health Inspectors when necessary upon receipt of notifications of infectious disease and enquiries are made regarding contacts and the possible source of infection.

Bedding is removed for disinfection when necessary, and disinfectants supplied to householders, with instructions given for its use.

The epidemic of measles which occurred during 1958 was the largest epidemic which had occurred in the City since 1955. Fortunately, in the great majority of cases the disease was relatively mild, and no cases had to be admitted to hospital.

The number of cases of other notifiable diseases reported during the year shows no significant change from the corresponding figures for other recent years.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis during 1958)

Notified cases	All ages	Under 1 year	Age						Unknown	Treated in Hospital
			1-5	6-15	16-25	26-45	46-65	66+		
Measles	691	16	456	212	1	4	-	-	2	-
Whooping Cough	17	2	9	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery	5	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza & Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Meningo-coccal Meningitis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

FOOD POISONING

The following are particulars of cases of food poisoning during 1958:-

- (a) Total number of outbreaks 0
- (b) Total number of cases 2
- (c) Number of deaths 0

TUBERCULOSIS

Primary cases of Tuberculosis notified in the City during 1958.

Age Periods	Primary Cases			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	1	-	-
2 - 5	-	1	-	-
6 - 15	-	-	-	1
16-25	-	3	-	-
26-35	6	3	-	-
36-45	3	3	-	-
46-55	1	-	-	-
56-65	2	1	-	-
66 and over	1	-	-	1
Age unknown	-	-	-	-
Totals	13	12	-	2

The City was not visited by a Miniature Mass Radiography Unit during the year.

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

Housing and slum clearance continued to form a considerable amount of the work of the Public Health Department, as in previous years, although there were indications that the housing shortage was becoming slightly less acute. Many investigations were carried out when families requested to be rehoused on medical grounds; the great majority of these were due to the presence of a case of pulmonary tuberculosis in a family. I am glad to say that high priority was given, as in previous years, for rehousing cases of this disease, and close co-operation between the Chest Physician of the Salisbury Group Hospital Management Committee and myself in this matter continued.

In addition to investigations for rehousing on medical grounds, reports of overcrowding were also required in many instances.

Slum clearance has continued during the year; the figures for this are given in the Annual Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

CARAVANS

The number of caravans used as regular residential accommodation by families averaged 150 to 160 during the year. The larger proportion of caravans used in this way were situated on two sites, the first on the Southampton Road and the second at Churchfields. While the conditions of the Southampton Road Site remained fairly satisfactory conditions on the Churchfields Site tended to deteriorate, and at times gave rise to a certain amount of concern. Many of the families living on this site were living in caravans which were not large enough or modern enough for the purpose, and frequently showed signs of dampness due to condensation, especially in wet cold weather. In a certain number of cases the dampness arose from defective roofs or walls. While every effort was made to ensure that as many as possible of the caravans were maintained in a satisfactory condition the frequent changes which occurred and the type of family using many of the caravans made this difficult.

It appears to me that the question of the use of caravans for permanent living accommodation cannot be satisfactorily settled without some change in the law. There is no doubt that large numbers of people, particularly single people, married middle-aged childless couples, and married couples with children where not only the father but the mother also goes out to work, find the attractions of caravan life very considerable. The mobility, the absence of housework and possibly the social atmosphere on a caravan site appear to these people to outweigh the numerous and obvious disadvantages of caravan life. It would seem most unlikely that the habit of living in a caravan which these people have acquired can be easily eradicated, and what is really needed now is a legal change which will allow a much stricter control of caravans.

In my opinion, caravans should be subject to definite byelaws regarding construction and accommodation in the same way that house construction is controlled by byelaws, and a caravan should not be used at all unless it has been licensed under these byelaws. While exceptions might have to be made for caravans already in use which do not come up to byelaw standard, I feel quite confident that new caravans could be dealt with in this way, and that manufacturers of caravans, and all those interested in the caravan industry, would welcome such a change in view of the disrepute into which caravan life has come during recent years as a result of unfavourable publicity.

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE
AND ATTENTION

On the 5th December, 1958, an elderly man was removed to suitable premises under an order made by a Magistrate under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. I regret to say that he died the following day.

Several other cases were investigated during the year in which, however, it was not necessary to take any official action, under the National Assistance Act, 1948, or the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

WATER SUPPLIES

At the beginning of 1958, the water supply for the City was derived from two wells, situated in the Wyndham Road area and the Devizes Road area within the City boundary. Samples were taken for bacteriological examination before and after chlorination at each well weekly. Non-faecal organisms were found in small numbers before chlorination in the Wyndham Road well on three occasions and in the Devizes Road well on two occasions.

Samples taken from both these wells after chlorination were found to be free from bacteriological evidence of pollution.

In May 1958 a new bore hole at Deans Farm, a few hundred yards to the north of the City boundary at Old Sarum, was taken into use as an additional source of supply for the City, in order to reduce the risk of a water shortage, which had been considered possible in previous years. Before this bore hole was taken into use, the Minister of Housing and Local Government stipulated that reports of the examination of samples should be submitted to him monthly, and he considered that it was desirable to protect the source from possible contamination by carrying out the necessary protective sewerage works under the Stratford-sub-Castle sewerage scheme.

Samples taken weekly for bacteriological examination before and after chlorination were found to show slight or moderate evidence of contamination with non-faecal organisms on three occasions before chlorination. Samples taken after chlorination were found to be free from bacteriological pollution.

Nine samples were taken by the Public Health Inspectors during the year from nine private wells supplying dairies and other industrial premises in the City. Of these, six showed no evidence of pollution, two showed evidence of slight pollution, and one a gross degree of pollution with non-faecal coliform organisms; a follow-up sample was reported as sterile.

There are 29 houses in the City, with an approximate population of 60 persons. served by standpipes.

SALTSBURG AREA PATHOLOGICAL SERVICE

General Hospital

Report on the Analysis of samples of Water received on the 8th
December, 1958

Devizes Road Pumping Station

Physical Characters: A clear colourless water - no deposit.

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Parts per Million</u>
Reaction	Alkaline
Saline and free Ammonia	pH .7.1 Nil
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in three hours at 37° C.	0.07
Chlorides	18
Nitrates (nitric nitrogen)	10.0
Total Hardness	250
(a) Temporary	170
(b) Permanent	80
Metals	Nil
Nitrites (nitrous nitrogen)	Nil

Wyndham Road Pumping Station

Physical characters: A clear colourless water - no deposit.

<u>Chemical:</u>		<u>Parts per Million</u>
Reaction	Alkaline	pH 7.2
Saline and free Ammonia		0.01
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia		Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in three hours at 37° C.		0.13
Chlorides		17
Nitrates (nitric nitrogen)		10.0
Total Hardness		240
(a) Temporary		140
(b) Permanent		100
Metals		Nil
Nitrites (nitrous nitrogen)		Nil

Report on the Analysis of a sample of Water received on the 7th July,
1958

Deans Farm Bore Hole

Physical characters: Clear water with no deposit.

<u>Chemical:</u>		<u>Parts per Million</u>
Reaction	Slightly Alkaline	pH 7.2
Saline and free Ammonia		Nil
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia		Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in three hours at 37° C.		0.06
Chlorides		20
Nitrates (nitric nitrogen)		5.0
Total Hardness		254
(a) Temporary		146
(b) Permanent		108
Metals		Nil
Nitrites (nitrous nitrogen)		Nil

SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

The greater part of the sewage from the City is dealt with at the Corporation sewage works, the effluent and storm overflow being discharged into the River Avon. These works are frequently overloaded, the main reason for this being that although they have been enlarged from time to time, they were originally constructed to deal with a much smaller volume of sewage than that which now reaches them. They can only give full treatment without deterioration in effluent quality to 2.33 times the dry weather flow. Flows between 2.33 times and 4.05 times the dry weather flow are passed to the storm filter, and all flow in excess of the latter figure is screened and passed direct to the river.

Sewage which is not passed to the works is treated at a sewage farm at Bemerton, on the outskirts of the City. This farm, which is very efficiently managed, and gives no grounds for complaint is, however, not sufficiently large to easily accept the loading applied to it in wet weather.

It is gratifying to know that Ministry approval has now been obtained to the Council's detailed proposals for the construction of a new sewage treatment works at Petersfinger, on the south east outskirts of the City, and that tenders are to be invited.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Thirty-three fewer inspections (1,906) and 354 fewer visits (1,009) were made than in 1957 for the investigation and suppression of nuisances and inspections of the various types of premises in the City, including the following:-

455	inspections of	dwellings.
213	"	drainage systems.
122	"	restaurant kitchens.
95	"	caravans.
82	"	factories.
60	"	dairies.
57	"	butchers' shops.
51	"	bakehouses.
19	"	ice-cream premises.
7	"	workplaces.
7	"	fried fish shops.
4	"	wet fish shops.

162 (compared with 272) complaints were received during the year. 36 preliminary housing repair notices and 9 statutory notices were served: 42 preliminary notices (including those outstanding from 1957) and 4 statutory notices had been complied with by the end of the year.

More inspections were made of ice-cream premises, factories and drainage systems together with 41 inspections under the Rent Act, 1957 and 447 under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Approximately the same number of visits were made in respect of unsound food (178) but a reduction (26 compared with 49 in the previous year) in the number of cases of infectious disease and food poisoning.

All plans received in the City Engineer's Department relating to the construction or re-planning of shops, warehouses, factories, cafes and other premises with which the Public Health Department is concerned are examined for compliance with the relative statutes administered by this Department.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act places a duty on the local authority to secure the inspection of premises registered or licensed by them, and to enforce the law with a view to securing the use of clean filling materials. "Registered" premises are those which use fillings in the upholstery of new furniture, bedding, toys, baby carriages and other articles; "licensed" premises are those in which rag flock is manufactured or stored for delivery to registered premises.

The Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspectors are, by virtue of their appointments, "authorised officers" under the Act.

As previously mentioned, all the materials used in the upholstery trade in the City come from sources where the British Standard Specifications are complied with and a certificate issued with the materials to this effect. These products are sampled regularly at the source, thus avoiding the necessity and expense of sampling within the City.

Shops Act, 1950

The Public Health Inspectors are also Shops Act Inspectors and investigate the hours worked by young persons, the enforcement of the early closing hours, meal times, etc., and the provisions of the Public Health Act which include ventilation, temperature and the provision of sanitary conveniences. 29 (compared with 14 last year) inspections under this Act were made of various types of shops, as follows:-

			<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Naval supplies ..	..	..	1	-
Outfitters ..	..	..	2	6
Photography ..	..	..	1	-
Greengrocers ..	..	..	2	1
Baker ..	..	..	-	5
Electrical goods ..	..	..	-	1
Grocers ..	..	..	4	4
Drapers ..	..	..	1	2
Newsagent ..	..	..	1	-
Hardware ..	..	..	-	1
Boots and shoes ..	..	..	2	2
Hairdressers ..	..	..	3	-
Tailor ..	..	..	1	-
Cycle accessories ..	..	..	2	-
Furnishers ..	..	..	1	-
Radio ..	..	..	-	1
Stationery ..	..	..	1	-
Minerals ..	..	..	1	-
General stores ..	..	..	5	3
Jewellers ..	..	..	1	-
<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ..			29	26
<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>

Offices

As previously reported, there is reason to believe that many offices in the older buildings may be lacking in such essentials as adequate lighting, ventilation and the provision of washing and sanitary accommodation.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATIONWork completed during the year 1958Housing

Roof's repaired	9
Chimney stacks repaired	4
Gutters repaired or renewed	11
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	8
External walls repaired or repointed	7
Window and door sills renewed	2
Dampness abated:-	
i. repairs to roof	7
ii. repairs to gutters or rainwater pipes	5
iii. repairs to external walls	2
iv. waterproofing of internal walls	7
v. D.P.C. provided	1
vi. walls "battened out"	1
Sub-floor ventilation provided	3
Sub-floor ventilators renewed	2
Yard or passage surface paved or repaired	2
Wallplaster repaired	13
Ceiling plaster repaired	19
Rooms redecorated	6
Ceilings redecorated	3
Windows repaired	10
Windows renewed	2
Sashcords provided	6
Doors repaired	7
Doors renewed	3
Floors repaired	11
Floors renewed	5
Stairs repaired	7
Firegrates or ranges repaired	4
Firegrates or ranges renewed	3
New sink provided	1
Sink waste pipe repaired	4
Refuse receptacle provided	1
Verminous rooms disinfested	1
Brick arches repaired	1

<u>Food preparing premises, shops, cafes, restaurant kitchens, stalls, etc.</u>							
Rooms cleansed or redecorated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Fittings, benches, etc., cleansed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Structural repairs carried out ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Adequate food storage facilities provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New benches provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Benches re-surfaced ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Sinks provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Sterilising sink provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Wash hand basin provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Hot water supply provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Sanitary convenience disconnected from food room ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clean towels provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hand washing notices provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Extra lighting installed in food rooms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilation improved ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Clothes lockers provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
First aid boxes provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Water heaters provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Continuous roller towels provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Floors repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Handwashing materials provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Water closets provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water closets redecorated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Preparation tables re-surfaced ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
New drainer fitted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Floors renewed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Sanitary conveniences cleansed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Separate sanitary conveniences provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eaves gutter and downspout provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Refrigerators repainted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sink waste pipe renewed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food raised 18" above ground level ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Canopies fitted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Floor coverings provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drainage improved ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Slop sink provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<u>Stalls</u>							
Roof's cleansed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sinks cleansed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Counter screens cleansed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Drainage

Drains/sewers examined	15
Drains/sewers cleansed	18
Drains/sewers repaired or reconstructed	9
Soil or vent. pipe repaired	3
Inspection chamber provided	7
Fresh air inlet fixed	3
New gullies provided	3
New manhole cover and frame fitted	2
New soakaways provided	4
Ditches cleansed	2
Interceptor removed	1
Soakaways provided	3

Nuisances

Offensive accumulations removed	5
Nuisance from keeping animals abated	1
New floor to piggeries provided	4

Shops Act, 1950

Unsatisfactory and surplus water closet removed	1
Washing facilities provided	1

Factories and Workplaces

Water closets cleansed	2
Notices affixed	1

Tents, Vans and Sheds

Sheds repaired, etc.	15
--	----

Sanitary Conveniences

Water closet compartment repaired	4
New water closet basin provided	3
Water closet cistern repaired	5
Water closet cistern renewed	1
Flush pipe repaired	3
Eaves gutter and downspout provided	1
Flushing cistern provided	1
Water closet pan and compartment cleansed	1
Service pipe renewed	1
Sparge pipe renewed	1
Water closet seat renewed	1

HOUSING STATISTICS

SLUM CLEARANCE

Houses Demolished

The following properties were demolished during the year:-

CLEARANCE AREA NO.19 (19 - 41 SCOTS LANE)

Twelve houses, with 10 families (28 persons), having been rehoused between 1954 and 1957.

CLEARANCE AREA NO.24 (2/4 - 18 BEDWIN STREET AND
34 ENDLESS STREET)

Nine houses (nine families, 25 persons) rehoused between 1955 and 1958.

CLEARANCE AREA NO.26 (1 - 4 CURTIS COURT, NEW STREET)

Four houses with 5 families (9 persons) having been rehoused in 1955 and 1957.

CLEARANCE AREA NO.28 (67 - 73 GIGANT STREET)

Four houses and four families (9 persons) rehoused between 1954 and 1958.

Four individually unfit houses were demolished after formal procedure, the tenants having been rehoused, and a further four unfit and vacant properties were demolished informally.

Houses Closed

One house in a Clearance Area and two houses forming parts of future Clearance Areas were closed (two families being rehoused) together with two properties which were closed by informal action. Closing Orders were applied to unfit rooms in two properties and part of a building forming a dwelling was also closed and the family rehoused.

Closing Orders rescinded

Two houses - 65 St. Ann Street and 62 Brown Street - were rendered fit and the closing orders revoked.

INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES

Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957Unfit Properties:

Preliminary inspections	92
Detailed inspections	19
Additional visits	108
Houses measured for permitted numbers	22
Additional visits	6

Underground Rooms:-

Inspections	-
-------------------------------	---

Public Health Act, 1936

Inspections	252
Additional visits	142
Preliminary notices served	36
Complied with	42 *
Statutory notices served	9
Complied with	4

The Rent Act, 1957

Twenty-three applications for Certificates of Disrepair and 10 undertakings to remedy defects were received. Fifteen certificates were issued but only one application for cancellation, following the completion of repairs, was received and granted. 41 inspections and 86 additional visits were made to these properties.

Applications for Certificate of Disrepair	23
Certificates issued	15
Undertakings to effect repairs accepted	10
Applications for cancellation of Certificate	1
Certificate cancelled	1
Inspections	41
Additional visits	86
Interviews at office or premises	49

*Including arrears from 1957.

Number of New Houses and Flats erected during the year:-

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)):-

(i) by the Local Authority	110
(ii) by other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) by other bodies or persons (including existing houses converted into flats)	78

(b) With state assistance under the Housing Acts:-

(1) By the Local Authority

(a) for the purpose of Part II of the Act, 1925 ..	Nil
(b) for the purpose of Part III of the Act, 1925..	Nil
(c) the number of houses and flats in course of construction under the Housing Act, 1936, on the 31st December, 1958	183

Number of Houses owned by the Local Authority:-

(1) Parts II and III of the Housing Act, 1925	Nil
(2) Other Powers	
Housing Act, 1919	210
" " 1923	304
" " 1924	110
" " 1925	Nil
" " 1930	112
" " 1936	69
" " 1938	12
" " 1946	1,409
Temporary Bungalows, Housing Act, 1944	99
 Total	 2,325

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding

Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	4
Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during the year	1
Number of cases relieved during the year	3
Number of inspections	7
Number of additional visits	3
Houses measured for permitted numbers	22

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83-85

Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises	13
Number of additional visits entailed	13
Number of new cases	10
Number of verminous rooms gassed	4
Number of verminous rooms treated with powder	2

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH ARE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS
AND REGULATIONS

The Market Place

Inspections of the Market Stalls are made with a view to observing the sale of unsound food and also compliance with the Meat Regulations, Food Handling Byelaws and the Food Hygiene Regulations. The main points in the Food Hygiene Regulations relating to stalls are: the prevention of contamination by keeping open food off the ground, prohibiting the use of unclean wrapping paper and newspaper in contact with food; keeping stalls clean and in good repair; screening meat and fish stalls and the provision of hand washing facilities at stalls selling open food for immediate consumption.

Offensive Trades

There is only one such trade carried on within the City, viz: a marine store. The premises are regularly inspected and are generally kept clean, tidy, and free from vermin.

Moveable Dwellings

Twenty-seven site inspections and 68 inspections of vans (with 112 additional visits) proved the need for regular inspections, particularly regarding the condition of the site and the care of sanitary fittings which are often obstructed and wilfully broken.

Food Premises

The following types and numbers of food premises had been recorded by the end of the year:-

<u>Type of premises</u>	<u>No. on registers</u>
Restaurant kitchens	55
Hospital kitchens	3
Canteen kitchens	8
Welfare home kitchen	1
Private schools	17
County schools	15
Church hall kitchens	5
Social clubs	22
Snack bars	16
Licensed premises, total	76
Licensed premises, selling snacks	32
Ice-cream manufacturers	3
Ice-cream dealers	131
Butchers	22

Type of premises (contd.)	No. on registers
Bakers	19
Fried fish	7
Wet fish	5
Grocers	67
Wholesale grocers	4
General dealers	34
Greengrocers	10
Sweet manufacturers	2
Vegetable store	1
Soft drink manufacturers	2
Sugar confectioners	13
Food Market	1

Ice-Cream

Fifty-seven ice-cream samples were submitted for bacteriological examination compared with 8 last year, and 46 (80.7%) were satisfactory. This is in accordance with the provisional recommendations of the Ministry of Health, which suggests that not less than 80% of the samples taken should fall within Grades 1 and 2. Large quantities of ice-cream made in the City are sent to other towns, villages and military camps and the supervision of plant and records received constant attention.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

No organised course of lectures was given during the year, but every opportunity is taken of teaching hygienic methods of food handling and many improvements in premises and equipment have been effected. In this respect the private schools and colleges have readily co-operated by providing new floors to kitchens and wash-up rooms, extract ventilation to stoves, provision of dish-washing machines, new sinks, sterilising sinks and wash hand basins, hot plates and cupboards and the fitting of impervious surfaces to preparation tables and benches.

A total of 447 (compared with 545 in 1957) inspections (with 98 additional visits) of these and other food premises were made during the year, the following table showing the variety of such premises visited:-

Type of Premises	Inspections	Additional visits
Restaurant kitchens	122	22
Private school kitchens	19	12
County school kitchens	27	7
Hospital kitchens	2	-
Canteen kitchens	4	-
Church Hall kitchens	4	1
Training College kitchen	-	1

Cont'd

Type of Premises	Inspections	Additional visits
Snack bars	5	7
Licensed premises	41	8
Brewers	1	-
Cafes	5	3
Caterers	2	-
Butchers	57	10
Bakers	31	4
Fried fish	7	4
Wet fish	4	1
Grocers	31	14
Greengrocers	12	1
General stores	2	1
Soft drink manufacturer	5	2
Flour confectioners	2	-
Sugar confectioners	5	-
Food Market	5	-
Delivery vans	1	-
Delivery cycles	1	-
Egg Packing Station	1	-
Meat Lorries	1	-
	447	98

Details of the amount of food examined and voluntarily surrendered by wholesalers shopkeepers, canteens, etc. as unfit for human consumption are shown. Only 133 lbs. of meat was condemned at the local shops, the remainder (1 ton 7 cwts. 1 st. 11 lbs.) being meat condemned mainly by reason of decomposition due to prolonged storage at the Churchfields Abattoir. Although this is almost a ton less than the amount condemned last year it represents a shocking waste of food which might be greatly reduced if not eliminated by a reduction in the price of meat, particularly offals.

3,182 lbs. 9 ozs. meat. (2 tons 8 cwts. 1 qr. 1 st. 4 lbs. 9 ozs.)
2,318 lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. tinned meat. (1 ton 2 qrs. 1 st. 8 lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.)
2,104 tins, fruit, fish, milk, vegetables and soup.
240 lbs. pears.
218 lbs. 8 ozs. cake.
135 boxes peaches.
9 st. 7 lbs. fish.
56 lbs. potatoes.
56 lbs. chestnuts.
41 baskets cherries.
38 packets potato crisps.
31 lbs. tomatoes.
15 swiss rolls.
15 packets cheese slices.
7 lbs. 11 ozs. cereals.
6 lbs. 8 ozs. dried fruit.
3 lbs. 8 ozs. cheese.
2 lbs. 8 ozs. tongue.
2 lbs. sausages.
2 cartons salt.
1 lb. 8 ozs. butter.
1 lb. cocoa.
1 jar lemon curd.
1 bottle sauce.
14 ozs. mincemeat.
8 ozs. cream.
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. paste.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. minced turkey.

The following complaints of unsound food being sold, offered for sale or deposited with a view to sale were reported to the Public Health Committee and column 4 indicates the action taken.

Article (1)	How discovered or reported (2)	Nature of complaint or other irregularity, (3)	Action authorised (4)
Milk in dirty bottle	Complaint after sale	Sale of milk in a dirty bottle.	Proceedings instituted and vendor fined £5
Fresh meat	Routine inspection	Offence under Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.	Proceedings instituted under Regulation 8 and vendor fined 10/-
Coconut Ice	Complaint after sale	Sale of coconut ice containing foreign body.	Requested that all possible care be exercised
Potatoes	-do-	Sale of unsound potatoes	Requested that all possible care be exercised
Fruit juice	-do-	Sale of fruit juice in an unhygienic bottle.	Requested that all possible care be exercised.
Fruit pie	-do-	Sale of fruit pie containing a piece of wood.	That no action be taken.
Doughnut	-do-	Sale of doughnut containing a wasp.	That no action be taken.
Meat pie	-do-	Sale of unsound meat pie.	Requested that all possible care be exercised

Other complaints, in which no official action was taken, included the sale of Swiss Rolls, bread, sweet cigarettes, and a meat pie.

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES AND MILK SAMPLES

There are 29 distributors of milk on the register, including 8 dairies and 24 retail shops selling bottled milk only. The dairies (including 2 pasteurising plants) are visited regularly: 60 inspections were made and 217 samples for milk cleanliness, pasteurising efficiency and bottle cleansing were submitted for examination, results being shown below. 4 "Tuberculin Tested" and 28 "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" licences were issued during the year.

Towards the end of the year the City was included in a "Specified Area" which meant that no milk other than "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" or untreated "Tuberculin Tested" milk could be sold within the area. This Order did not make any material difference as only two grades of milk - "Tuberculin Tested" and "Pasteurised" - had been retailed in the City for some years.

The percentage of milk samples taken remained consistently good but there is room for improvement in the standard of bottle cleansing, occasional complaints of milk filled into visually dirty bottles being received.

Milk Samples

<u>No. taken</u>	<u>Examination undertaken</u>	<u>Number Satisfactory</u>	<u>Percentage Satisfactory</u>
42	Statutory test for "Pasteurised" milk.	42	100%
20	Statutory test for "Tuberculin Tested" milk.	19	95%
11	The presence of tubercle bacilli.	11	100%
133	Washed bottles submitted for bacterial cleanliness.	88	66.17%
11	Test for residual detergent in washed bottles.	11	100%

BIOLOGICAL MILK SAMPLES

The following table shows the results of samples submitted for the presence of tuberculosis during the past fifteen years:-

<u>Samples taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>% Satisfactory</u>
1943 .. 40	38	95%
1944 .. 58	54	93%
1945 .. 76	74	97%

Biological Milk Samples (Contd.)

Samples taken	Satisfactory	% Satisfactory
1946 .. 44	42	95%
1947 .. 29	29	100%
1948 .. 66	64	96.9%
1949 .. 58	55	94.8%
1950 .. 58	55	94.8%
1951 .. 41	41	100%
1952 .. 72	71	98.6%
1953 .. 43	43	100%
1954 .. 17	17	100%
1955 .. 26	26	100%
1956 .. 21	21	100%
1957 .. 11	11	100%

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1 (a) FACTORIES

Premises	No. on Register	Inspect- ions	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 (i.e. cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences) are enforced by L.A. (non-power).	84	13	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 only (i.e. sanitary conveniences) is enforced by L.A. (power).	112	14	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 (sanitary conveniences) is enforced by the L.A. (i.e. building operations and works of engineering construction).	304	54	-	-

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2	-	3	-
(c) No separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	2	2	-	-	-
 Totals	8	6	-	3	-

(b) OUTWORKERS

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making etc. wearing apparel	21	7	-	-	-	-
Glove making	7	6	-	-	-	-

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

2. Workplaces

Type of Workplace	Total No. of Inspections	Total No. of Notices served	Total No. of Notices complied with
Car hire, office and garage	2	1	-
Offices	1	1	-
Motor vehicles, accessories and stores	1	-	-
Cycle Repairs	2	-	-

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

107 complaints of rats or mice were received and together with surveys undertaken on adjoining properties a total of 1,771 inspections (involving 1,812 visits and 890 treatments) of the following varied types of premises were made:- dwellings, business premises, Institutions, garden sheds and poultry runs, pig-sties, the sewage works and refuse tips. Two treatments of the City's sewers involving 189 manholes, gave very satisfactory results and showed only a small core of infestation in the older part of the City.

MEAT INSPECTION

The regular hours of slaughter at the abattoir are 7 a.m. - 5 p.m. with emergency slaughter outside hours and at week-ends as required. Mr. P. Bradwell is permanently engaged as meat inspector and two of the district inspectors work also for the greater part of the day in alternate weeks. This arrangement is satisfactory for efficient meat inspection but seriously interrupts the work of the district inspectors, as previously reported.

The number of animals killed (46,820) increased by 2,869 over the previous year and by 12,689 over 1956. The higher figure for tuberculosis in cows (28.3% compared with 9.03%) is due to the increasing numbers of reactors being sent in for slaughter - part of the effort to attain tuberculous-free herds: 29 carcasses and 278 parts of carcasses out of a total of 1,084 cows being condemned for this disease alone.

Whenever a number of animals from the same farm are found to be affected with tuberculosis the facts are reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with a view to the investigation of conditions at the farm, thereby helping to check the spread of the disease.

The following tables show:-

Table A. The number of animals killed and inspected:
 The number of carcasses or parts rejected:
 The percentage affected with -
 1. Tuberculosis
 2. Diseases other than tuberculosis
 3. Cysticercus bovis

Table B. The distribution of tuberculous lesions.

Table C. The incidence and distribution of *cysticercus bovis*.

Table D. Diseases and conditions (other than tuberculosis) resulting in the condemnation of whole carcasses.

Table E. Diseases and conditions (other than tuberculosis) resulting in the condemnation of part carcasses or organs.

Table F. The number and weight of offals and the weight of carcase meat condemned (all causes).

Whole carcasses and offal are rejected when any one of 35 specified diseases or conditions are found;

Parts of carcasses and either whole offals or parts are rejected when other conditions are present in localised areas only.

All condemned meat and offal is collected by a firm who process it into fertilizer, with the exception of some joints which are fit for cat and dog food and are received under supervision at a local depot.

TABLE A
SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	4,660	1,084	5,310	20,856	14,910	46,820
Number inspected	4,660	1,084	5,310	20,856	14,910	46,820
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	9	29	1	-	3	42
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	118	278	6	-	196	598
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.72%	28.3%	0.13%	-	1.3%	32.333%
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis.</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	15	64	111	96	204	490
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,911	413	77	1,866	4,967	9,234
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and C. Bovis	41.33%	44.0%	3.52%	9.4%	35.7%	20.8%

TABLE A (Contd.)

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
<u>Cysticercus Bovis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	51	4	-	-	-	55
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	51	4	-	-	-	55
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

For further details re C. Bovis see Table C (page 37)

Cysticercus Bovis is a parasite found in beef which has become more common since the war and for which routine examination of all beef carcasses is made. This parasite is communicable to man but is destroyed by freezing at 20°F. for 21 days and all carcasses affected are transferred to a cold store for this minimum period.

TABLE B

DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOUS LESIONS

(All cases)

	Bovine				Pigs		
	Steers	Bulls	Cows	Calves	% Incidence	No.	
	Heifers					% Incidence	
Lungs	65		223	2	32.9	8	3.44
Heads		52	112	4	20.3	201	86.66
Intestines		45	117	-	18.4	4	1.72
Livers		31	61	3	10.8	8	3.44
Spleens		7	17	-	2.6	2	.86
Kidneys		5	2	-	0.7	2	.86
Carcass nodes		12	44	-	6.3	4	1.72
Serous membranes		15	50	-	7.3	1	.44
Udders		1	7	-	0.7	2	.86

TABLE C

INCIDENCE OF CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Class of Animal	Site of Infection				TOTAL
	Head	Head and Heart	Heart	Diaphragm	
Steers	17	1	9	1	28
Heifers	10	-	12	-	22
Cows	1	-	3	-	4
Bulls	-	-	1	-	1
	28	1	25	1	55

Percentage incidence of total number of cattle
slaughtered 0.81%

TABLE D

DISEASES AND CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

(WHOLE CARCASSES UNFIT)

Diseases	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
	other than Cows				
Abnormal odour	2	-	-	-	-
Anaemia	1	-	-	-	1
Bilateral Pyelonephritis	-	-	-	-	2
Bruising, extensive	-	3	-	3	1
Emaciation, pathological	-	2	-	28	5
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	2
Fever	-	5	25	30	40
Gangrene	-	-	-	-	2
Immaturity	-	-	5	1	16
Jaundice	-	1	14	3	3
Leukaemia	-	-	2	-	-
Mastitis, acute septic	1	11	-	1	-
Metritis, acute septic	-	4	-	1	-
Oedema	3	22	9	20	11
Peritonitis, acute septic	2	1	1	1	4
Pleurisy, acute septic	-	1	1	-	4
Pig paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, acute septic	-	-	2	4	10
Pyaemia	5	2	9	4	9
Polyarthritis	2	-	-	1	19
Septicaemia	-	1	4	3	21
Swine erysipelas	-	-	-	-	5
Swine fever	-	-	-	-	4
Toxaemia	2	1	-	1	1
Tumours	-	1	1	-	1
Undressed carcase	-	-	1	-	-
Uraemia	-	-	6	5	7
Moribund carcases	-	3	8	6	6
Multiple abscesses	-	1	1	1	7
Bad bleeding	1	1	6	3	3
Rickets, with malnutrition	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE E

DISEASES AND CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

PARTS OR ORGANS UNFIT

	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Parasitic Infestations</u>					
Cysticercus bovis	51	4	-	-	-
Echinococcus (hydatid)	54	35	4	137	36
Fascioliasis (liver fluke)	1177	351	1	283	-
Lung parasites (misc.)	12	6	1	928	3
Linguatula (pentastomes)	21	3	-	1	-
"milk spot" (Ascaris)	-	-	-	-	484
Liver parasites (misc.)	-	1	-	628	3
Ringworm	-	-	3	-	-
<u>Bacterial Diseases</u>					
Actinobacillosis (including Actinomycosis)	41	10	-	-	-
Johne's Disease	7	2	-	-	-
Bacterial Necrosis	5	2	-	-	-
<u>Local Inflammatory Processes</u>					
Abscesses	631	97	7	32	49
Arthritis	4	1	-	15	213
Bruising	68	40	3	12	52
Cirrhosis	4	5	1	-	118
Congestion	17	25	27	20	1827
Endocarditis	1	-	-	-	1
Enteritis	6	-	2	-	3
Fatty change	4	23	5	2	-
Fat necrosis	15	4	-	2	2
Fractures	10	5	-	4	35
Hydro-nephrosis	1	2	-	-	-
Mastitis	3	11	-	-	1
Metritis	-	2	-	-	-
Nephritis	2	7	3	-	-
Oedema	6	20	-	17	5
Pleurisy, pericarditis and peritonitis	239	84	8	61	929
Pneumonia	27	13	10	15	1185
Urticaria	-	-	-	-	6
Emphysema	1	7	-	-	-
Fibrosis	5	-	-	12	8
Gangrene	-	-	-	-	1
Atrophy	1	-	-	-	-
Bites	-	-	-	1	13

TABLE E (contd)

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Local Inflammatory Processes (contd.)</u>					
Stomatitis	1	1	-	-	-
Hypertrophy	2	-	-	-	2
Rupture	-	-	-	-	2
Bad Sticking	-	-	-	-	3
<u>Neoplasms</u>					
Telangiectasis	42	64	1	-	-
Haematoma	3	2	-	-	-
Misc. Neoplasms	2	-	1	-	-
<u>Other conditions</u>					
Bloodsplash	10	1	-	15	2
Melanosis	7	1	1	-	1
Manurial contamination	29	35	2	8	1
Regurgitation	72	25	-	-	-
Abnormal odour	1	-	-	-	-
Laceration	-	-	-	-	1
Bad bleeding	-	-	3	-	-
Xanthosis	1	2	-	-	-
Cysts	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE F

 NUMBER AND WEIGHT OF OFFALS AND WEIGHT OF CARCASS
 MEAT CONDEMNED

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	
Heads	378	42	33	354	
Tongues	378	42	33	354	
Lungs	814	134	904	3080	
Hearts	217	115	867	845	
Livers	2029	124	1273	889	
Part Livers	264	1	2	20	
Mesenteries	282	33	27	114	
Intestines	249	33	28	119	
Stomachs	214	33	26	118	
Omenta	115	33	28	115	
Diaphragms (skirts)	269	28	27	96	
Spleens	226	28	26	97	
Udders	66	20	11	32	
Tails	177	26	26	80	
Genital organs	4	8	3	7	
Kidneys	173	61	52	175	
					Total Weight
Weight (lbs.) of offal	62150	1226	3408	8035	74819
Weight of carcass meat (lbs.)	64910	5302	4653	31353	106218
Total weight (lbs.)	127060	6528	8061	39388	181037

80 tons 16 cwts. 1 qr. 1 st. 3 lbs.

